电子电路与系统基础Ⅱ

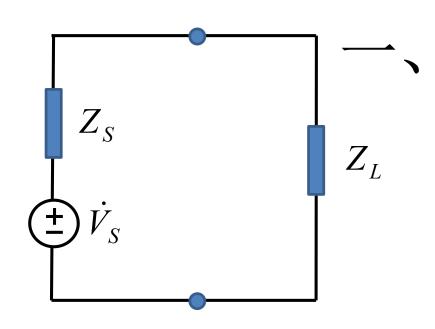
理论课第**10**讲 阻抗匹配与变换网络 (变压器、LC匹配网络、部分接入)

李国林 清华大学电子工程系

利用谐振实现阻抗变换

阻抗匹配与变换网络 大纲

- 最大功率传输匹配网络
 - 共轭匹配: LC匹配网络的构造
 - 谐振角度理解
 - 串并转化公式
- 阻抗变换原理: 利用双向网络实现阻抗变换
 - 双向二端口网络实现的阻抗变换
 - 对串并转换的解读
 - 部分接入分析
- 变压器阻抗匹配网络



最大功率传输匹配

$$R_L = R_S$$
 电阻电路
$$P_L = P_{L,\max} = \frac{V_{S,rms}^2}{4R_S} = P_{S,\max}$$

$$Z_S = R_S + jX_S$$
 $Z_L = R_L + jX_L$

正弦稳态响应分析: 窄带信号可近似视为正弦信号

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{V}_S}{Z_S + Z_L}$$

$$= \frac{\dot{V}_S}{(R_S + R_L) + j(X_S + X_L)}$$

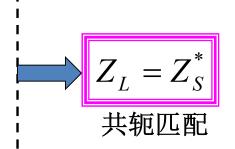
$$P_{L} = I_{rms}^{2} R_{L} = \frac{V_{s,rms}^{2}}{(R_{S} + R_{L})^{2} + (X_{S} + X_{L})^{2}} R_{L}$$

最大功率传输的实现

$$P_{L} = \frac{R_{L}}{(R_{S} + R_{L})^{2} + (X_{S} + X_{L})^{2}} V_{S,rms}^{2}$$

$$X_L = -X_S$$

$$P_L = \frac{R_L}{\left(R_S + R_L\right)^2} V_{S,rms}^2$$



$$P_{L} = P_{S,\text{max}}$$

$$= \frac{V_{S,rms}^{2}}{4R_{S}}$$

共轭匹配

$$P_L = P_{L,\text{max}} = \frac{V_{S,rms}^2}{4R_S} = P_{S,\text{max}}$$

共轭匹配 $Z_L = Z_S^*$

$$R_L = R_S$$
 相等: 匹配

 $X_L + X_S = 0$ 谐振: 回路电抗部分相互抵偿

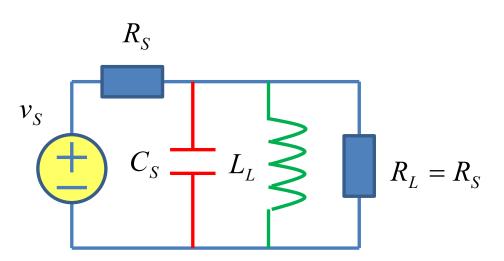
- 电感的电抗是正的, 电容的电抗是负的
 - 电感的电纳是负的, 电容的电纳是正的
- 要想抵偿电感电抗,则需电容
- 要想抵偿电容电抗,则需电感

例

$$Z_L = Z_S^*$$
 $Y_L = Y_S^*$ 共轭匹配

• 己知某信源输出有寄生电容, 如何使得负载获得最大功率传输匹配?

$$G_L = G_S \qquad B_L + B_S = 0$$



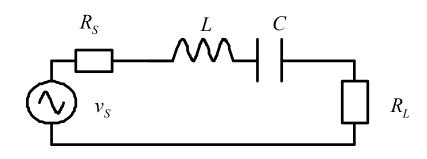
$$-\frac{1}{\omega_0 L_L} + \omega_0 C_S = 0$$

$$L_L = \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 C_S}$$

用感性负载抵偿容性负载,仅在特定的 ω₀频点可实现共轭匹配: 在匹配频点附 件具有带通匹配特性

带通传输

$$|H|^2 = 4 \frac{R_S}{R_L} \frac{V_{L,rms}^2}{V_{S,rms}^2} = \frac{\frac{V_{L,rms}^2}{R_L}}{\frac{V_{S,rms}^2}{4R_S}} = \frac{P_L}{P_{S,max}} = G_p$$



 $G_p = 1$ 则意味着负载获得了信源输出的最大的额定功率:最大 功率传输匹配: ...

定义:基于功率传输的电压传递函数

$$H(s) = 2\sqrt{\frac{R_S}{R_L}} \frac{V_L(s)}{V_S(s)} = 2\sqrt{\frac{R_S}{R_L}} \frac{R_L}{R_S + sL + \frac{1}{sC} + R_L} = H_0 \frac{2\xi\omega_0 s}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_0 s + \omega_0^2}$$

$$H_0 = \frac{2\sqrt{R_S R_L}}{R_S + R_L} \qquad \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \qquad \xi = \frac{R}{2Z_0} = \frac{R_S + R_L}{2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}}$$

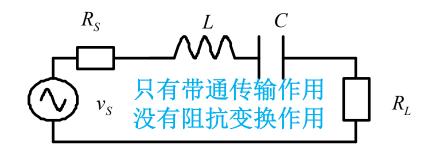
带通选频特性

$$H(j\omega) = 2\sqrt{\frac{R_S}{R_L}} \frac{\dot{V}_L}{\dot{V}_S} = \frac{2\sqrt{R_S R_L}}{R_S + R_L} \frac{2\xi\omega_0 s}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_0 s + \omega_0^2}$$

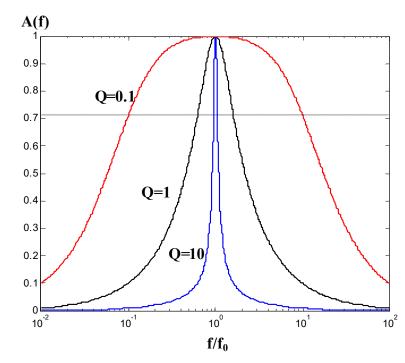
$$= H_0 \frac{1}{1 + jQ\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega}\right)}$$

$$= H_0 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + Q^2\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega}\right)^2}} e^{-j\arctan Q\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega}\right)}$$

$$= H_0 A(\omega)e^{j\varphi(\omega)} = H_0 \stackrel{R_L = R_S}{=} 1$$

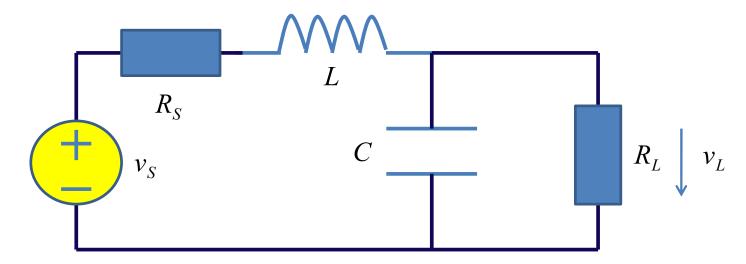


$$Q = \frac{1}{2\xi} = \frac{1}{R_S + R_L} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$



显然,共轭匹配发生在谐振频率点上

$$P_L(\omega_0) = |H(j\omega_0)|^2 P_{S,\text{max}} = P_{S,\text{max}}$$



低

$$H(s) = 2\sqrt{\frac{R_S}{R_L}} \frac{V_L(s)}{V_S(s)} = 2\sqrt{\frac{R_S}{R_L}} \frac{\frac{R_L}{1 + sR_LC}}{R_S + sL + \frac{R_L}{1 + sR_LC}}$$

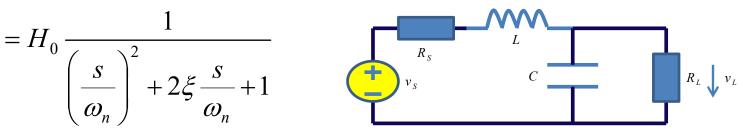
$$=2\frac{\sqrt{R_{S}R_{L}}}{R_{L}+R_{S}}\frac{1}{s^{2}LC\frac{R_{L}}{R_{L}+R_{S}}+s\left(\frac{L}{R_{L}+R_{S}}+C\frac{R_{S}R_{L}}{R_{L}+R_{S}}\right)+1}$$

$$H_{L} + H_{S}$$
 $H_{L} + H_{S}$ $H_{L} + H_{$

Ho: 低通中心频点零频点的传递系数

$$H(s) = 2\frac{\sqrt{R_S R_L}}{R_L + R_S} \frac{1}{s^2 LC \frac{R_L}{R_L + R_S} + s \left(\frac{L}{R_L + R_S} + C \frac{R_S R_L}{R_L + R_S}\right) + 1}$$

$$=H_0 \frac{1}{\left(\frac{s}{\omega_n}\right)^2 + 2\xi \frac{s}{\omega_n} + 1}$$



二阶低通传函的典型形态: 向典型表达式上套

$$H_0 = 2 \frac{\sqrt{R_S R_L}}{R_L + R_S}$$
 低通系统中心频点传递系数

$$\omega_n = \omega_0 \sqrt{\frac{R_S + R_L}{R_L}}$$
 低通系统的自由振荡频率

$$\xi = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{Z_0}{\sqrt{R_L (R_S + R_L)}} + \frac{Y_0}{\sqrt{G_S (G_S + G_L)}} \right)$$

低通系统的阻尼系数

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$Z_0 = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

$$Y_0 = \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}}$$

假设R_L=∞,或 R_s=0时,LC谐 振腔参数10

李国林 电子电路与系统基础

情形1: R₁=R₅=R

$$H(s) = H_0 \frac{1}{1 + 2\xi \frac{s}{\omega_n} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_n}\right)^2}$$

$$\xi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, BW_{3dB} = f_n$$

以零频为中心的幅度最大平坦特性

$$H_0 = 2\frac{\sqrt{R_S R_L}}{R_L + R_S} = 1$$

$$\omega_n = \omega_0 \sqrt{\frac{R_S + R_L}{R_L}} = \sqrt{2}\omega_0$$

$$\xi = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{Z_0}{R} + \frac{R}{Z_0}\right) \ge \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$H_{0} = 2\frac{\sqrt{R_{S}R_{L}}}{R_{L} + R_{S}} = 1$$

$$E = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow Z_{0} = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = R$$

$$E = \frac{\sqrt{2}R}{2\pi BW_{3dB}}$$

幅频特性不可能出现谐振峰

电感、电容如此取值可获得带宽为BW_{3dB} 的幅度最大平坦低通传输特性,通带中心 零频点具有最大功率传输匹配

情形2: R_L≠R_S

$$H(s) = H_0 \frac{1}{1 + 2\xi \frac{s}{\omega_n} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_n}\right)^2}$$

$$H_0 = 2 \frac{\sqrt{R_S R_L}}{R_L + R_S} < 1$$
 零频点无法实现最大功率传输

$$\omega_n = \omega_0 \sqrt{\frac{R_S + R_L}{R_L}}$$

$$\xi = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{Z_0}{\sqrt{R_L (R_S + R_L)}} + \frac{Y_0}{\sqrt{G_S (G_S + G_L)}} \right)$$

$$\geq \sqrt{\frac{R_S}{R_S + R_L}}$$
 当 R_S 很小时可以很小

阻尼系数没有大于0.707的限制,可形成谐振峰

设想是否可在谐振峰频点 ω_r 上实现最大功率传输匹配

$$\frac{|H(j\omega_r)| = 1}{\frac{d|H(j\omega_r)|}{d\omega}} = 0$$

求解思路清晰, 数学性过强

$$H_0 \frac{1}{2\xi\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} = 1$$

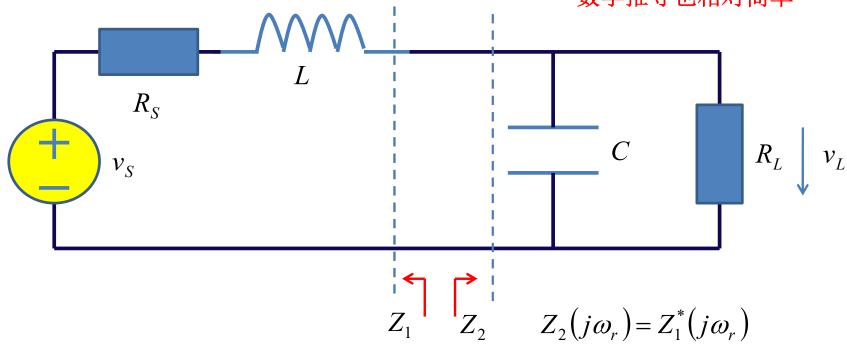
谐振峰频点的传递系数最大为1

$$\omega_r = \sqrt{1 - 2\xi^2} \, \omega_n$$

谐振峰频点最高,它就是匹配频点

换一个思路: 共轭匹配

明确的物理意义 数学推导也相对简单



$$Z_1(j\omega_r) = R_S + j\omega_r L$$
 $Z_2(j\omega_r) = \frac{R_L}{1 + j\omega_r R_L C} = \frac{R_L}{1 + (\omega_r R_L C)^2} - \frac{j\omega_r R_L^2 C}{1 + (\omega_r R_L C)^2}$

共轭匹配

$$Z_1(j\omega_r) = R_S + j\omega_r L$$

$$Z_1(j\omega_r) = R_S + j\omega_r L$$
 $Z_2(j\omega_r) = \frac{R_L}{1 + j\omega_r R_L C} = \frac{R_L}{1 + (\omega_r R_L C)^2} - \frac{j\omega_r R_L^2 C}{1 + (\omega_r R_L C)^2}$

$$Z_2(j\omega_r) = Z_1^*(j\omega_r)$$

$$\frac{R_L}{1 + (\omega_r R_L C)^2} - \frac{j\omega_r R_L^2 C}{1 + (\omega_r R_L C)^2} = R_S - j\omega_r L$$

$$\frac{R_L}{1 + (\omega_r R_L C)^2} = R_S$$

$$\frac{R_L^2 C}{1 + (\omega_r R_L C)^2} = L$$

$$C = \frac{1}{\omega_r R_L} \sqrt{\frac{R_L}{R_S}} - 1$$

$$L = \frac{R_S}{\omega} \sqrt{\frac{R_L}{R_S}} - 1$$

$$C = \frac{1}{\omega_r R_L} \sqrt{\frac{R_L}{R_S} - 1}$$

$$L = \frac{R_S}{\omega_r} \sqrt{\frac{R_L}{R_S} - 1}$$

只要L和C如是取值, 即可在ω,频点获得 最大功率传输匹配

默认R_I>R_s 如果R_I<R_s?

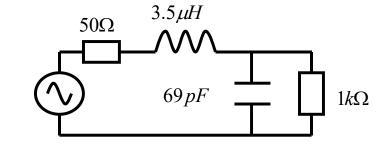
例: LC匹配网络设计

• 已知 R_s =50 Ω , R_L =1 $k\Omega$,请设计一个LC低通匹配网络,在 f_r =10MHz频点上实现最大功率传输匹配

L型低通网络

$$L_{1} = \frac{R_{S}}{\omega_{r}} \sqrt{\frac{R_{L}}{R_{S}} - 1} = \frac{50}{2\pi \times 10M} \sqrt{\frac{1k}{50} - 1} = 3.469 \mu H$$

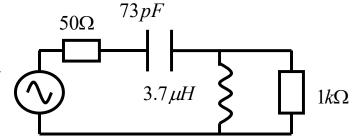
$$C_2 = \frac{1}{\omega_r R_L} \sqrt{\frac{R_L}{R_S} - 1} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 10M \times 1k} \sqrt{\frac{1k}{50} - 1} = 69.37 \, pF$$



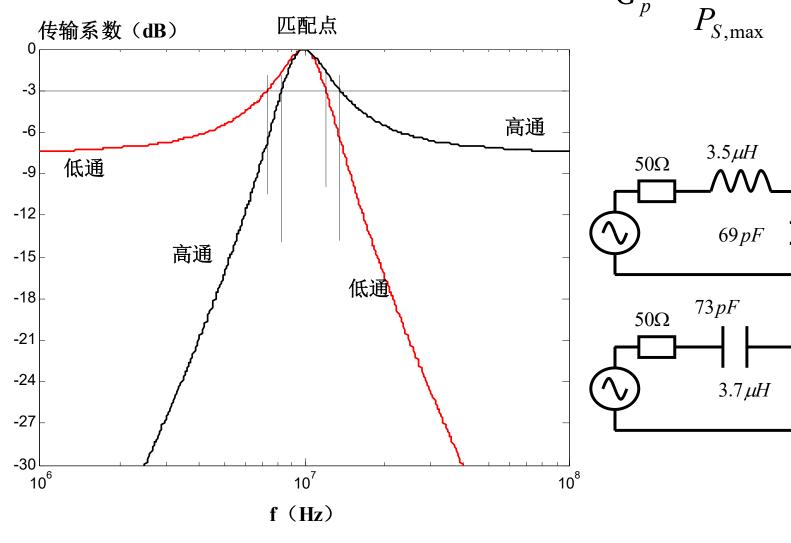
L型高通网络: 公式有各种方式可获得

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{\omega_r R_S} / \sqrt{\frac{R_L}{R_S} - 1} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 10M \times 50} / \sqrt{\frac{1k}{50} - 1} = 73.03 \, pF$$

$$L_{2} = \frac{R_{L}}{\omega_{r}} / \sqrt{\frac{R_{L}}{R_{S}} - 1} = \frac{1k}{2\pi \times 10M} / \sqrt{\frac{1k}{50} - 1} = 3.651 \mu H$$



最大功率传输

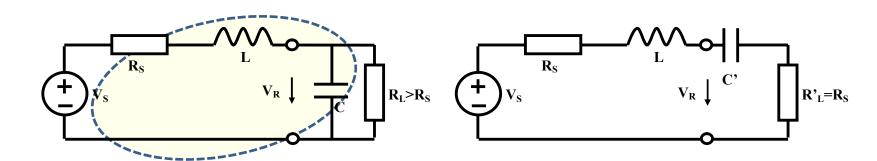


 $1k\Omega$

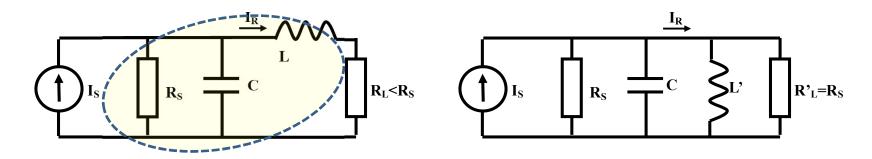
 $1k\Omega$

 $V_{L,rms}^2$

从谐振角度对匹配网络再理解



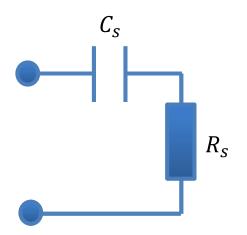
串联谐振是电压谐振



并联谐振是电流谐振

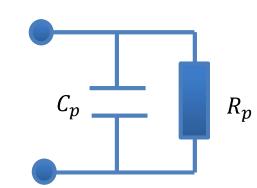
这里的Q是匹配频点(谐振峰频点)的局部Q值

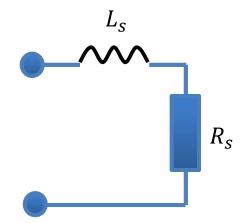
变换口诀: 并大串小Q相等



$$Q = \frac{\text{#} \text{ \mathbb{R} $\stackrel{}{=}$ \mathbb{H} }}{\text{#} \text{ \mathbb{R} $\stackrel{}{=}$ \mathbb{H} }} = \frac{\frac{1}{\omega C_s}}{R_s} = \frac{1}{\omega R_s C_s}$$

$$Q = \frac{\text{并联电纳}}{\text{并联电导}} = \frac{\omega C_p}{G_p} = \omega R_p C_p$$

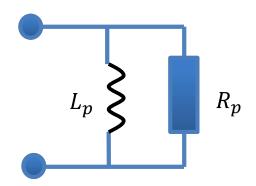




$$Q = \sqrt{\frac{R_p}{R_s} - 1}$$

$$Q = \frac{\text{串联电抗}}{\text{串联电阻}} = \frac{\omega L_s}{R_s}$$

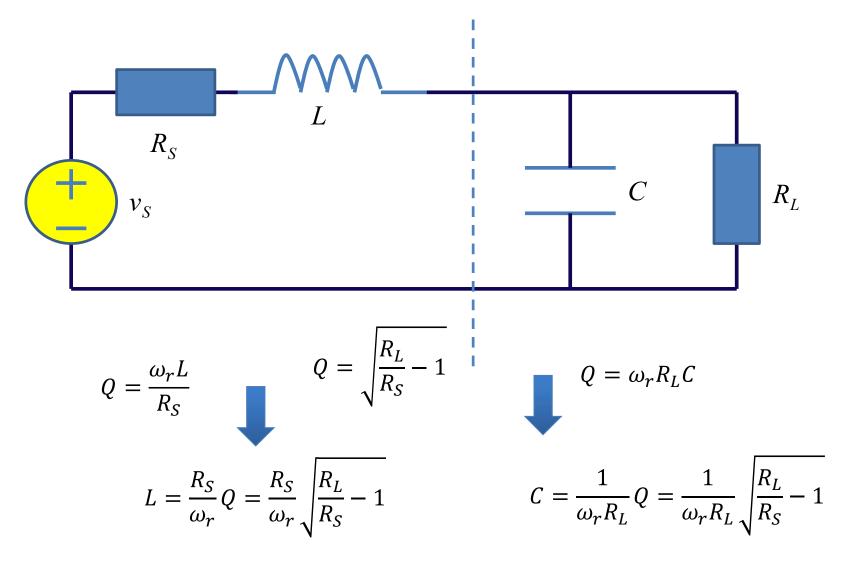
$$Q = \frac{\text{并联电纳}}{\text{并联电导}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\omega L_p}}{G_p} = \frac{R_p}{\omega L_p}$$



李国林 电子电路与系统基础

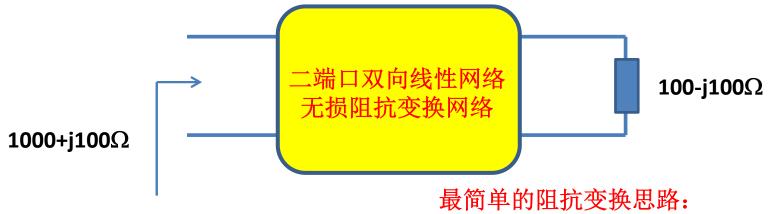
清华大学电子工程系 2020年秋季学期

按口诀进行设计例一



按口诀设计例二

请设计一个阻抗变换网络,在频点10MHz上,将阻抗100-j100 Ω 变换为1000+j100 Ω

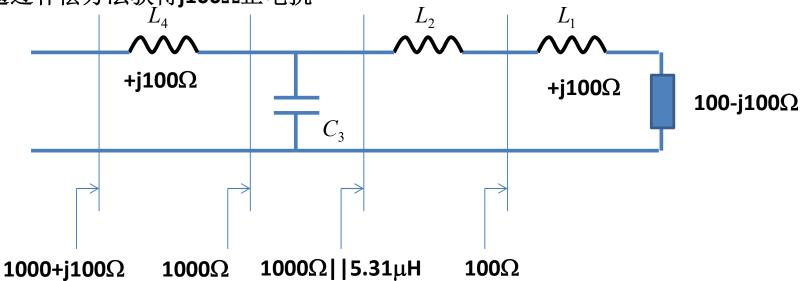


- 1、首先用正电抗(电感)抵偿负电抗
- 2、之后用串转并,将100 Ω 转化为1000 Ω
- 3、最后通过补偿方法获得j100Ω正电抗

最简单的阻抗变换思路:

- 1、首先用正电抗(电感)抵偿负电抗
- 2、之后用串转并,将100 Ω 转化为1000 Ω

3、最后通过补偿方法获得j100Ω正电抗



$$L_4 = 1.59 \,\mu\text{H}$$

$$C_3 = \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 L'}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2 \times 3.14 \times 10 \times 10^6)^2 \times 5.31 \times 10^{-6}}$$

$$= 47.75 \, pF$$

$$Q = \sqrt{\frac{R'}{R} - 1} = \sqrt{\frac{1000}{100} - 1} = 3$$

$$L_1 = \frac{1000}{2 \times 3.14 \times 10 \times 10^6}$$

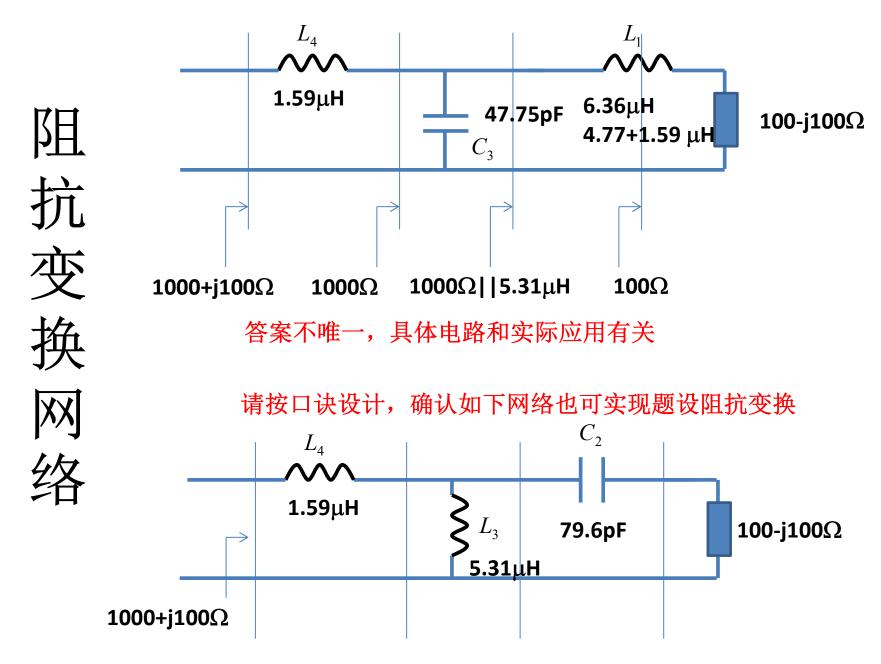
$$L_2 = \frac{QR}{\omega_0} = \frac{3 \times 100}{2\pi \times 10^7} = 4.77 \mu H$$

$$= \frac{1000}{(2 \times 3.14 \times 10 \times 10^6)^2 \times 5.31 \times 10^{-6}} \qquad L' = \frac{R'}{Q\omega_0} = \frac{1000}{3 \times 2\pi \times 10^7} = 5.31\mu H$$

等效并联电感和等效并联电阻的Q值不会发生变化

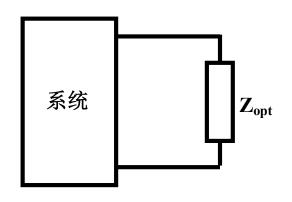
 $\omega_0 L_1 = 100\Omega$

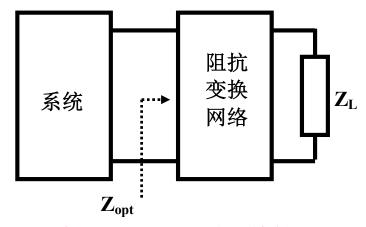
 $=1.59 \mu H$



二、阻抗变换原理

• 阻抗变换网络: 实现某种最佳特性





系统在特定阻抗条件下具有某种最佳特性

- : 最大功率传输
- : 最小噪声系数
- : 最大线性功率输出
- : 最佳滤波特性,如最大平坦特性

....

实际阻抗不具最佳特性,需要 阻抗变换网络将实际负载变换 为最佳负载

• 只要是双向二端口网络,均具有某种阻抗变换能力

阳 抗 基 原



单向网络具有 隔离作用,负 载不会影响输 入端:隔离器, 缓冲器

$$z_{in} = z_{11} - \frac{z_{12}z_{21}}{z_{22} + Z_L}$$

$$y_{in} = y_{11} - \frac{y_{12}y_{21}}{y_{22} + Y_L}$$

$$z_{in} = h_{11} - \frac{h_{12}h_{21}}{h_{22} + Y_L}$$

$$y_{in} = g_{11} - \frac{g_{12}g_{21}}{g_{22} + Z_L}$$

$$z_{in} = \frac{AZ_L + B}{CZ_L + D} = \frac{B}{D} \cdot \frac{\frac{A}{B}Z_L + 1}{\frac{C}{D}Z_L + 1}$$
统基础

双向网络:

$$z_{12}z_{21} \neq 0$$

$$y_{12}y_{21} \neq 0$$

$$h_{12}h_{21}\neq 0$$

$$g_{12}g_{21} \neq 0$$

$$AD - BC \neq 0$$

匹配网络除了双向外,还应 是无损的, 最典型的两个阻 性无损二端网络是理性变压 器和理性同旋器

典型阻抗变换网络

理想变压器

$$\mathbf{h} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & n \\ -n & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{h} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & n \\ -n & 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{ABCD} = \begin{bmatrix} n & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$z_{in} = h_{11} - \frac{h_{12}h_{21}}{h_{22} + Y_L} = 0 - \frac{n \cdot (-n)}{0 + \frac{1}{Z_L}} = n^2 Z_L = \frac{AZ_L + B}{CZ_L + D}$$

同性变换: R_L→n²R_L, L→n²L, C→C/n², 串联→串联, 并联→并联

理想回旋器

$$\mathbf{z} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -r \\ r & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{z} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -r \\ r & 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{ABCD} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & r \\ \frac{1}{r} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

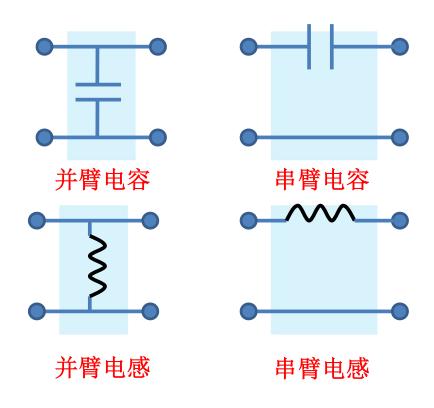
$$z_{in} = z_{11} - \frac{z_{12}z_{21}}{z_{22} + Z_L} = 0 - \frac{(-r)\times r}{0 + Z_L} = \frac{r^2}{Z_L} = r^2 Y_L = \frac{AZ_L + B}{CZ_L + D}$$

对偶变换: $R_l \rightarrow G_l = R_l/r^2$, $C \rightarrow L = Cr^2$, $L \rightarrow C = L/r^2$, 串联 \rightarrow 并联, 并联 \rightarrow 串联

最简单的阻抗变换网络

理想变压器:全频带 (代数方程和频率无关)

电容/电感、传输线... (微分方程和频率相关)



串臂电容

$$\mathbf{ABCD} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{j\omega C} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

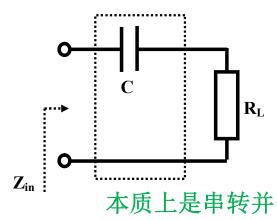
$$\mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} j\omega C & -j\omega C \\ -j\omega C & j\omega C \end{bmatrix}$$

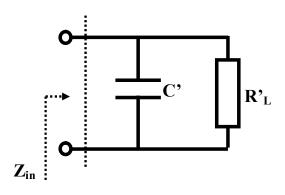
单元件无损互易网络最简单的匹配元件

双向网络 只有一个参量**C**

串臂电容变换: 串转并, 电阻变大

$$\mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} j\omega C & -j\omega C \\ -j\omega C & j\omega C \end{bmatrix}$$





$$y_{in} = y_{11} - \frac{y_{12}y_{21}}{y_{22} + Y_L} = j\omega C + \frac{\omega^2 C^2}{j\omega C + G_L} = \frac{1}{R_L} \frac{(\omega R_L C)^2}{1 + (\omega R_L C)^2} + j\omega C \frac{1}{1 + (\omega R_L C)^2}$$

$$R'_{L} = R_{L} \left(1 + Q^{2} \right)$$

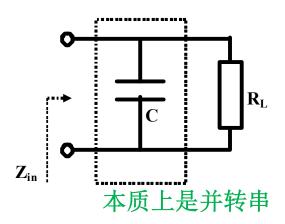
$$C' = C \frac{1}{1 + Q^{-2}}$$

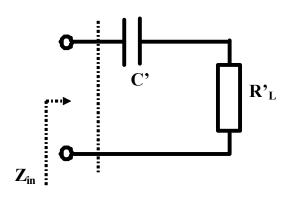
$$Q = \frac{\text{串联电抗}}{\text{串联电阻}} = \frac{1/\omega C}{R_L} = \frac{1}{\omega R_L C} = \frac{f_0}{f}$$
 局部Q值
$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\tau}$$

$$Q = \sqrt{\frac{R'_L}{R_L} - 1}$$

并臂电容变换: 电阻变小

$$ABCD = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ j\omega C & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$





$$z_{in} = \frac{AZ_{L} + B}{CZ_{L} + D} = \frac{R_{L}}{j\omega CR_{L} + 1} = \frac{R_{L}}{1 + (\omega CR_{L})^{2}} + \frac{1}{j\omega C} \frac{(\omega CR_{L})^{2}}{1 + (\omega CR_{L})^{2}}$$

$$R'_{L} = \frac{R_{L}}{1 + Q^{2}}$$

$$C' = C\left(1 + Q^{-2}\right)$$

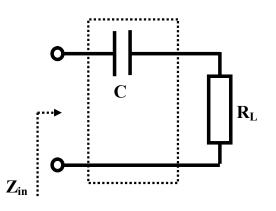
$$Q = \frac{\text{并联电纳}}{\text{并联电导}} = \frac{\omega C}{G_L} = \omega R_L C = \frac{f}{f_0}$$

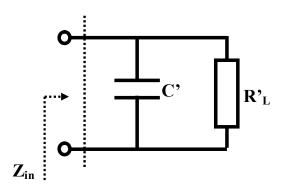
$$Q = \sqrt{\frac{R_L}{R'_L} - 1}$$

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\tau}$$

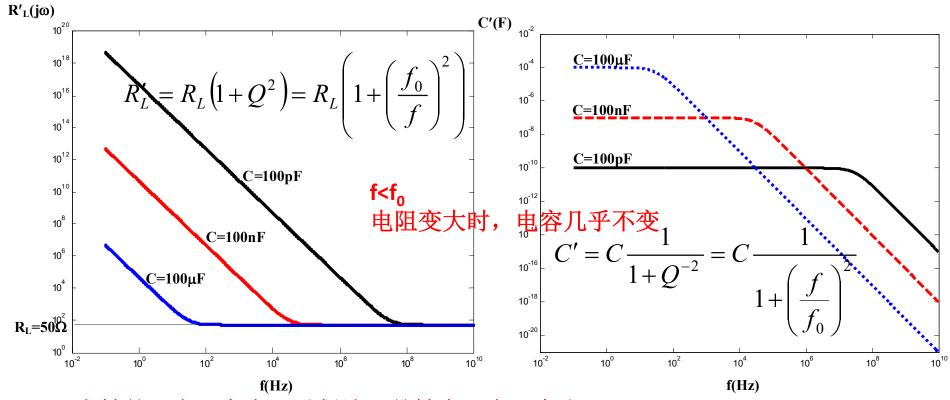
数值例

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\tau}$$





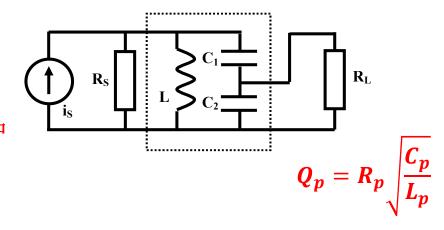
 R_L =50 Ω , C=100pF、100nF、100 μ F

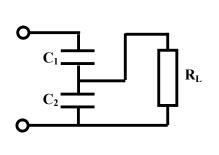


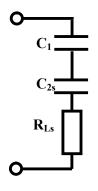
串转并, 电阻变大; 对偶地, 并转串, 电阻变小

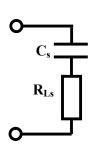
电容部分接入

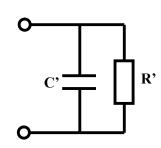
负载部分接入到谐振回路中

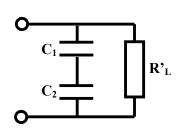












- (a) 部分接入
- (b) 并转串
- (c) 合并
- (d) 串转并 (e) 全接入等效

$$R_L >> \frac{1}{\omega_0 C_2}$$

 $Q = \omega_0 C_2 R_L \gg 1$

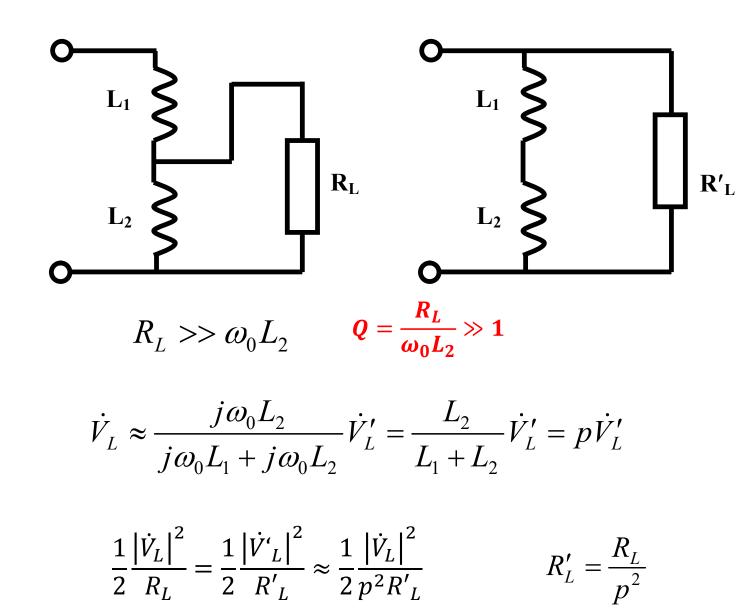
$$R'_L = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$C' \approx C_1 \oplus C_2$$

$$R_L' = \frac{R_L}{p^2}$$

$$p = \frac{V_L}{V_L'} \approx \frac{\frac{1}{j\omega C_2}}{\frac{1}{j\omega C_1} + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2}} = \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2}$$
接入系数

近似等于分压系数

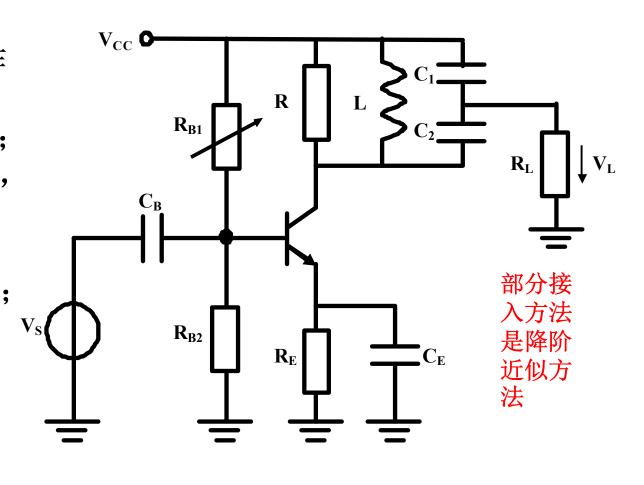


偏置电阻R_{B1}可调,使 得电压增益为**50**,

 $R_{B2}=18k\Omega$, $R_{F}=2k\Omega$; 耦合电容C。和旁路电 容C_F是大电容,在工作 频点视为短路; 信源 内阻很小,被抽象为0; 晶体管电流增益β=300, 厄利电压V₄=100V,电 阻R可调,使得带通 3dB带宽大约为200kHz: 两个电容均为680pF电 容,谐振电感可调, 使得带通中心频点为 2MHz。负载电阻 $R_{l}=1k\Omega$.

例:晶体管放大器

本周三晚上习题课讨论

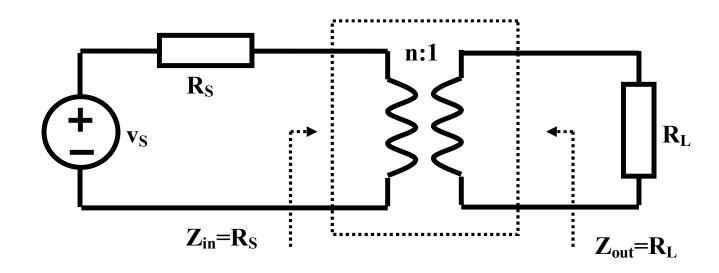


三、变压器阻抗匹配电路

双向无损互易网络

- 通过考察用变压器实现的从 R_s =200 Ω 到 R_L =50 Ω 的阻抗匹配电路,研究变压器的阻抗匹配特性
 - 理想变压器
 - k=1, $L\to\infty$: 视为无穷大电感和零电容的谐振: 除了零频外的所有频率点上均可实现最大功率传输匹配: $\eta(0,+\infty)=100\%$
 - 全耦合互感变压器
 - k=1: 视为单电感和零电容的谐振: 高频可实现最大功率传输匹配: $\eta(+\infty)=100\%$
 - 互感变压器
 - k<1: 等效为两个独立单端口电感连接,没有谐振,无法最大功率传输匹配: η_{max} =k²*100%<100%
 - 通过简单谐振实现匹配
 - k<1: 由等效电路,在两个端口实现简单谐振匹配: $\eta(\omega_r)$ =100%
 - 双谐振匹配
 - k<1: 通过精细设计,在两个端口实现耦合在一起的双谐振,具有宽带平坦匹配特性: $\eta(\omega_r)=100\%$

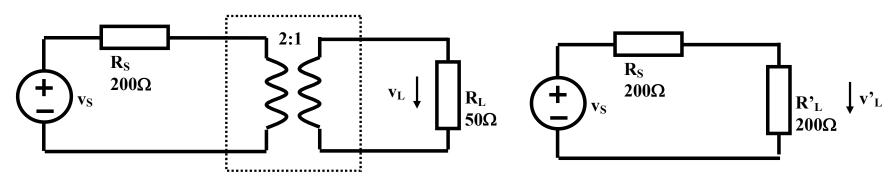
理想变压器



$$n = \sqrt{\frac{R_S}{R_L}} = \sqrt{\frac{200}{50}} = 2$$

除了直流频点之外,任意频点均可实现阻抗匹配:最大功率匹配传输

理想变压器传递函数



理想变压器抽象不包括零频点

$$H = 2\sqrt{\frac{R_S}{R_L}} \frac{\dot{V}_L}{\dot{V}_S} = 2\sqrt{\frac{R_S}{R_L}} \frac{\dot{V}_L' \cdot \frac{1}{n}}{\dot{V}_S} = 2\frac{\dot{V}_L'}{\dot{V}_S}$$
$$= 2\frac{R_L'}{R_S + R_L'} = 2\frac{n^2 R_L}{R_S + n^2 R_L} = 2\frac{200}{200 + 200} = 1$$

$$\eta = |H|^2 = \frac{P_L}{P_{S,\text{max}}} = 1 = 100\%$$

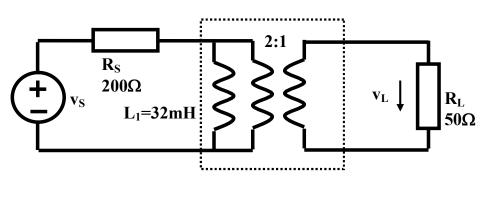
全耦合变压器

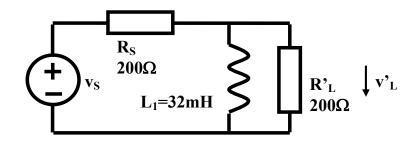
$$L_1 = 32mH$$

$$k = 1$$

$$L_2 = 8mH$$

$$M = 16mH$$





$$H = 2\sqrt{\frac{R_S}{R_L}} \frac{\dot{V}_L}{\dot{V}_S} = 2\sqrt{\frac{R_S}{R_L}} \frac{\dot{V}_L' \cdot \frac{1}{n}}{\dot{V}_S} = 2\frac{\dot{V}_L'}{\dot{V}_S}$$

$$= 2 \times 32mH \times \frac{1}{200\Omega} = 0.32mS$$

$$R_L' \parallel i\omega L_S \qquad i\omega L_S G_S \qquad i\omega \tau \qquad S\tau \qquad S$$

$$\tau = L_1(G_S + G_L') = 2L_1G_S$$
$$= 2 \times 32mH \times \frac{1}{200\Omega} = 0.32mS$$

$$=2\frac{R'_{L} \parallel j\omega L_{1}}{R_{S} + R'_{L} \parallel j\omega L_{1}} = 2\frac{j\omega L_{1}G_{S}}{1 + j\omega L_{1}(G_{S} + G'_{L})} = \frac{j\omega\tau}{1 + j\omega\tau} = \frac{s\tau}{1 + s\tau} = \frac{s}{s + \omega_{0}}$$

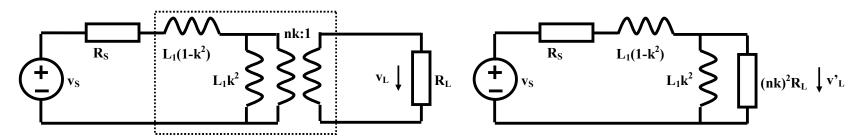
$$\tau = 2G_S L_1$$
 $f_{3dB} = \frac{\omega_0}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi\tau} = 497 Hz$

互感变压器

$$L_1 = 32mH$$

$$L_2 = 8mH$$

$$M = k \times 16mH$$



k < 1

$$H = 2\sqrt{\frac{R_S}{R_L}} \frac{\dot{V}_L}{\dot{V}_S} = 2\sqrt{\frac{R_S}{R_L}} \frac{\dot{V}_L' \cdot \frac{1}{nk}}{\dot{V}_S} = 2\frac{1}{k} \frac{\dot{V}_L'}{\dot{V}_S}$$

$$= \frac{2}{k} \frac{(nk)^{2} R_{L} \| j\omega L_{1}k^{2}}{R_{S} + j\omega L_{1}(1 - k^{2}) + (nk)^{2} R_{L} \| j\omega L_{1}k^{2}} = \frac{2}{k} \frac{k^{2} \frac{sL_{1}R_{S}}{sL_{1} + R_{S}}}{R_{S} + sL_{1}(1 - k^{2}) + k^{2} \frac{sL_{1}R_{S}}{sL_{1} + R_{S}}}$$

$$=\frac{2ksL_{1}R_{S}}{\left(R_{S}+sL_{1}\left(1-k^{2}\right)\right)\left(sL_{1}+R_{S}\right)+k^{2}sL_{1}R_{S}}=\frac{2ksL_{1}R_{S}}{s^{2}L_{1}^{2}\left(1-k^{2}\right)+2sL_{1}R_{S}+R_{S}^{2}}$$

$$= k \frac{2\frac{R_S}{L_1(1-k^2)}s}{s^2 + 2\frac{R_S}{L_1(1-k^2)}s + \frac{R_S^2}{L_1^2(1-k^2)}} = k \frac{2\xi\omega_0 s}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_0 s + \omega_0^2}$$
典型的二阶带通滤波特性
$$\xi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-k^2}} > 1$$
37

$$\omega_0 = \frac{R_S}{L_1 \sqrt{1 - k^2}}$$

$$\xi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - k^2}} > 1$$
 37

互感变压器: 带通滤波特性

$$H = 2\sqrt{\frac{R_S}{R_L}} \frac{\dot{V}_L}{\dot{V}_S} = k \frac{2\xi\omega_0 s}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_0 s + \omega_0^2} \qquad \qquad \omega_0 = \frac{R_S}{L_1\sqrt{1 - k^2}} > 1$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{R_S}{L_1 \sqrt{1 - k^2}}$$

$$\xi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - k^2}} > 1$$

过阻尼情况下的二阶带通滤波器

$$f_0 = \frac{\omega_0}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi G_S L_1 \sqrt{1 - k^2}} = \frac{995}{\sqrt{1 - k^2}} Hz \qquad \qquad \eta = \frac{P_L}{P_{S,\text{max}}} = \left| H(j\omega_0) \right|^2 = k^2 \times 100\%$$

$$\eta = \frac{P_L}{P_{S,\text{max}}} = \left| H(j\omega_0) \right|^2 = k^2 \times 100\%$$

$$BW_{3dB} = \frac{f_0}{Q} = 2\xi f_0 = \frac{2}{2\pi G_S L_1 (1 - k^2)} = \frac{1989}{1 - k^2} Hz$$

k = 0.95

$$f_0 = \frac{995}{\sqrt{1 - k^2}} Hz = 3.19 kHz \qquad BW_{3dB} = \frac{1989}{1 - k^2} Hz = 20.4 kHz \qquad \eta_{\text{max}} = k^2 = 90.25\% = -0.45 dB$$

$$BW_{3dB} = \frac{1989}{1-k^2}Hz = 20.4kHz$$

$$\eta_{\text{max}} = k^2 = 90.25\% = -0.45dR$$

k = 0.50

$$f_0 = \frac{995}{\sqrt{1 - k^2}} Hz = 1.15kHz \qquad BW_{3dB} = \frac{1989}{1 - k^2} Hz = 2.65kHz \qquad \eta_{\text{max}} = k^2 = 25\% = -6dB$$

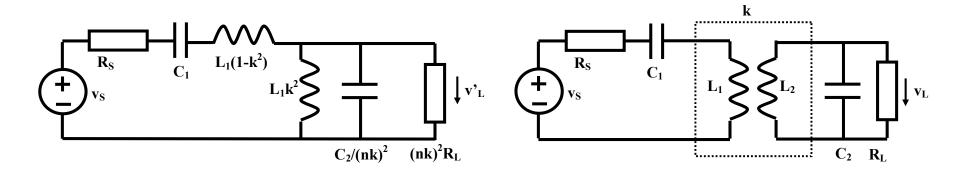
$$BW_{3dB} = \frac{1989}{1 - k^2} Hz = 2.65 kHz$$

$$\eta_{\text{max}} = k^2 = 25\% = -6dB$$

只有谐振才能最大功率传输

- 互感变压器
 - 有两个等效电感,没有谐振电容,无法最大功率传输匹配
- 全耦合变压器
 - 一个等效电感,可视为存在一个并联谐振零电容, 故而谐振频率为无穷(高通)
- 理想变压器
 - 可视为无穷大电感和零电容的并联谐振,谐振频率 无穷,带宽无穷:除了零频外,所有频点都可匹配

互感变压器,通过简单谐振实现匹配



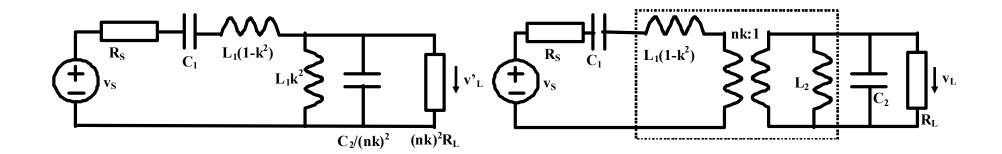
电容 C_1 和漏磁电感 $L_1(1-k^2)$ 串联谐振于选定频点 ω_r ,该频点上串联LC相当于短路

端口2并接 C_2 电容和励磁电感 L_2 并联谐振于同一个选定频点 ω_r ,该频点上并联LC相当于开路

在 $ω_r$ 频点上, $(nk)^2R_L$ 的等效负载电阻和信源内阻 R_s 直连,只要两者相等,则可在该频点上实现最大功率传输匹配

$$R_S = (nk)^2 R_L$$
 $n = \frac{1}{k} \sqrt{\frac{R_S}{R_L}}^{k=0.5} = \frac{1}{0.5} \sqrt{\frac{200}{50}} = 4$

k=0.5时的简单匹配电路



$$n = \frac{1}{k} \sqrt{\frac{R_S}{R_L}} \stackrel{k=0.5}{=} \frac{1}{0.5} \sqrt{\frac{200}{50}} = 4$$

$$L_1 = 32mH, L_2 = \frac{1}{n^2}L_1 = 2mH$$

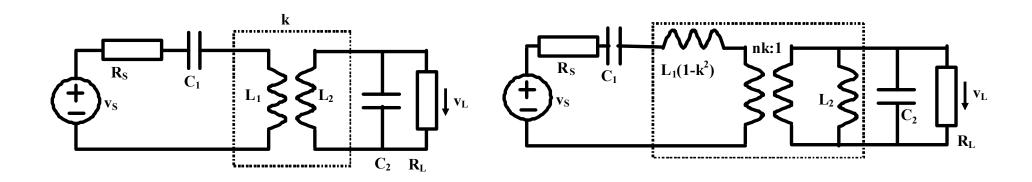
$$M = k\sqrt{L_1 L_2} = 4mH$$

$f_r=1kHz$

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{(2\pi f_r)^2 L_1 (1 - k^2)} = \frac{1}{(2\pi \times 1000)^2 \times 32 \times 10^{-3} \times (1 - 0.5^2)} = 1.06 \mu F$$

$$C_2 = \frac{1}{(2\pi f_r)^2 L_2} = \frac{1}{(2\pi \times 1000)^2 \times 2 \times 10^{-3}} = 12.7 \,\mu\text{F}$$

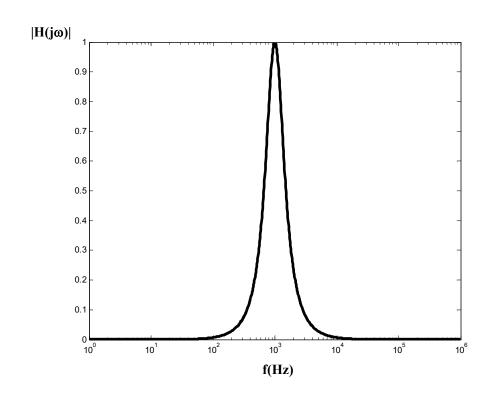
传递函数

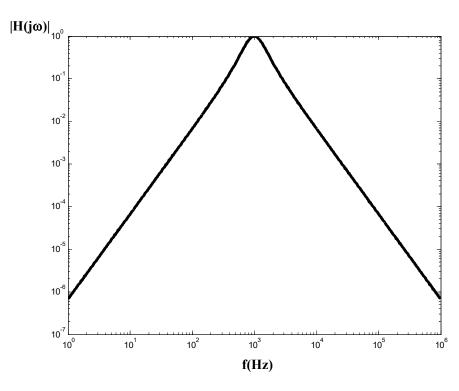


$$\mathbf{ABCD} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & R_S + \frac{1}{sC_1} + sL_1(1 - k^2) \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} nk & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{nk} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{R_L} + sC_2 + \frac{1}{sL_2} & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H=2\sqrt{\frac{R_S}{R_L}}\,rac{\dot{V}_L}{\dot{V}_S}=2\sqrt{\frac{R_S}{R_L}}\,rac{1}{A}$$
 四阶系统,这里不讨论其传函形式 Matlab数值计算代码见讲义

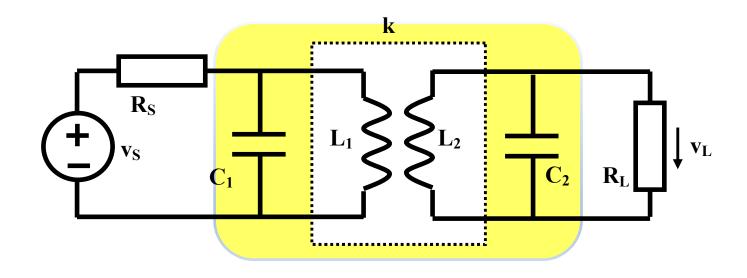
幅频特性: 带通型匹配网络





双谐振精致设计

不是独立电感的简单谐振,而是耦合电感的复杂双谐振 (耦合在一起的双谐振) 利用对特征阻抗的研究,获得设计公式



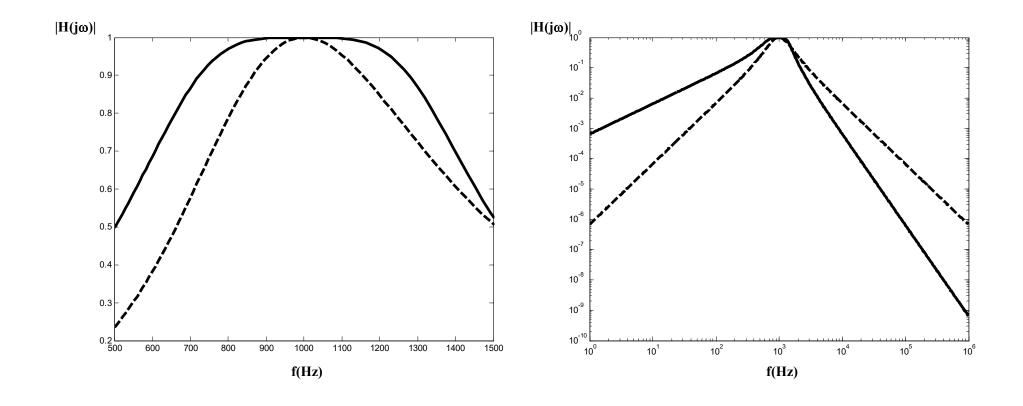
 $R_s = 200\Omega$, $R_L = 50\Omega$, k = 0.5, $n = 2 = sqrt(R_s/R_L)$

 $L_1=20.44$ mH, $L_2=L_1/n^2=5.11$ mH, $M=k*sqrt(L_1*L_2)=5.11$ mH

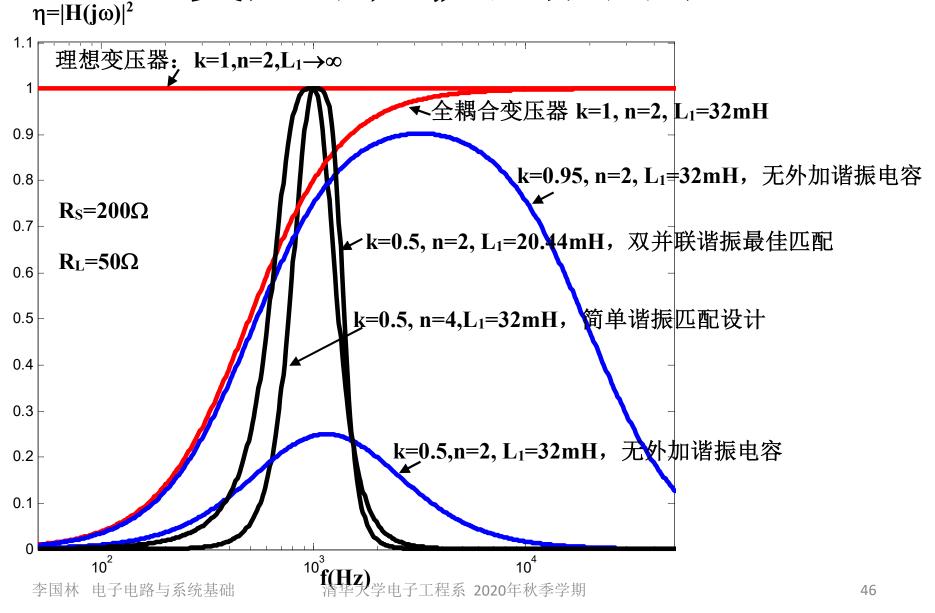
 $C_1 = 1.43 \mu F$, $C_2 = 5.72 \mu F$

设计原理和公式自看教材,不要求这里直接给出代入公式后给出的数值结论

通带平坦特性



变压器阻抗匹配网络

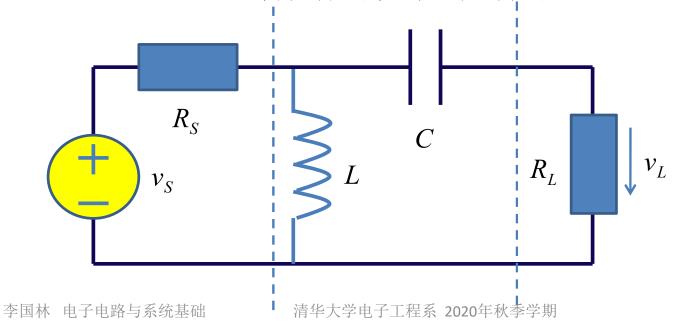


作业1 LC高通型匹配网络

- 推导传递函数,如果希望在10MHz频点上实现最大功率 传输:负载获得信源的额定输出功率,实现200Ω和50Ω 阻抗之间的匹配
 - 电感L、电容C如何取值? (共轭匹配角度/直接套用公式/其他方法)

47

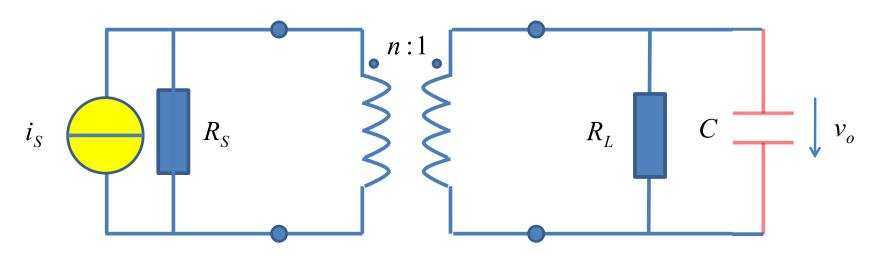
- 画出基于功率传输的传递函数的幅频特性和相频特性(matlab),确认你的设计是成功的



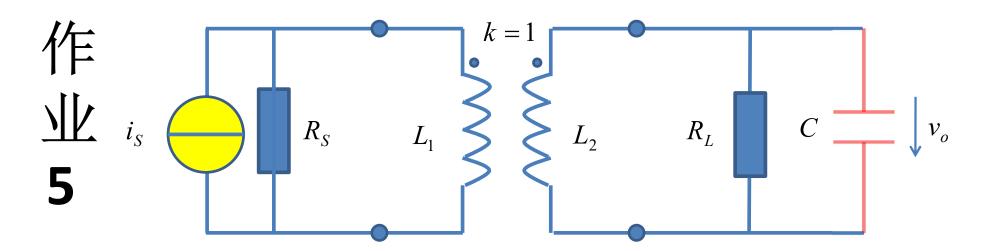
作业2、3 阻抗变换网络设计

- 2、请设计一个阻抗变换网络,在频点 10MHz上,将阻抗100+j100Ω变换为1000-j100Ω。
- 3、用部分接入方法,用0.5的电容接入系数将负载电阻1kΩ变换为4kΩ便于和信源内阻相匹配,要求中心频点为2MHz,3dB带宽为200kHz,请设计该无损LC并联谐振匹配网络

作业4理想变压?



- a、已知 R_s =50 Ω , R_L =200 Ω ,若希望实现最大功率传输匹配,理想变压器变压比为多少?
- b、负载端存在寄生电容效应,由于寄生电容C=200pF的影响,当输入电流为阶跃电流 $I_sU(t)$ 时, $I_s=1mA$,负载电压变化情况如何?
- c、(选作)如果耦合采用的全耦合互感变压器,输入是1kHz的方波信号,那么电感 L_1 , L_2 至少取多大值时,该互感变压器可近似被视为理想变压器?



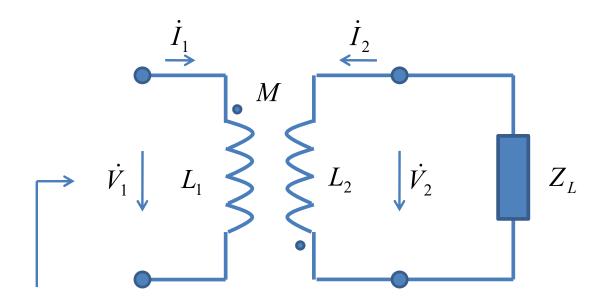
带通选频

- 已知 R_s =1 $k\Omega$, R_L =50 Ω ,现希望在1MHz频点上实现10kHz带宽的最大功率传输匹配
- 采用全耦合互感变压器,请设计全耦合变压器参数,并给出谐振电容的取值大小
 - L₁, L₂, C=?
 - 请画出有谐振电容C和无谐振电容C时的传递函数幅频特性
- (选作)如果选用的全耦合互感变压器不理想,其耦合系数只有0.90,请画出有谐振电容C和无谐振电容C时的传递函数幅频特性

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{V}_o}{\dot{I}_S}$$

作业6 阻抗变换

• 在相量域(频域)分析互感变压器的阻抗变换 关系

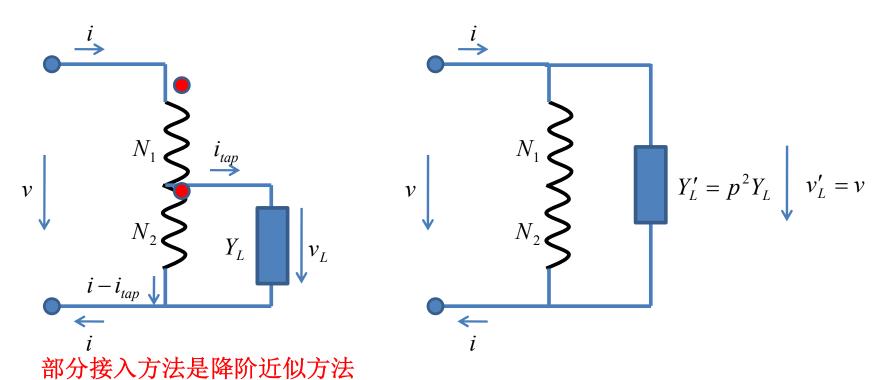


$$Z_{in} = \frac{\dot{V}_1}{\dot{I}_1} = j\omega L_1 + \dots$$

阻抗变换能力和同名端有无关系?

作业7 全耦合变压器的部分接入

证明: 全耦合变压器部分接入公式无需近似,给出部分接入系数



但全耦合变压器情况则未降阶,不是近似方法,是完全的等效电路

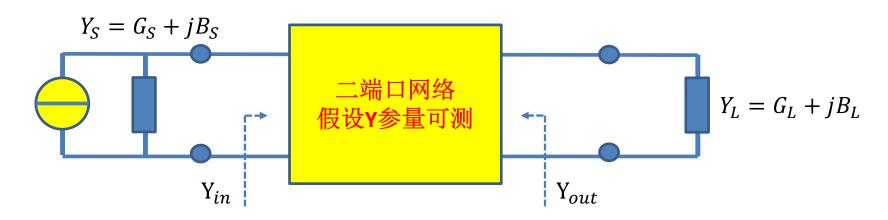
作业8 匹配带宽(选作)

- 设计一个在10MHz频点上最大功率传输的50 Ω 到200 Ω 的匹配网络。
 - (1)设计一个低通型的L型匹配网络,通过数值计算获得幅频特性 曲线,在曲线上确认1dB匹配带宽;
 - (2) 先设计一个可将50Ω变换为100Ω的低通型L型匹配网络,再设计一个可将100Ω变换为200Ω的高通型L型匹配网络,将这两个匹配网络级联,用数值方法考察总网络传递函数确认匹配网络设计成功。通过幅频特性曲线,确认1dB匹配带宽,和低通L型匹配网络比,带宽是变宽了还是变窄了?
 - (3)设计一个可将50Ω变换为1kΩ的低通型L型匹配网络,再设计一个可将1kΩ变换为200Ω的高通型L型匹配网络,将这两个匹配网络级联,用数值方法考察总网络传递函数确认匹配网络设计成功。通过幅频特性曲线确认1dB匹配带宽,和低通L型匹配网络比,带宽是变宽了还是变窄了?
 - (4)通过上述问题的解决,分析是什么因素决定了匹配网络的带宽?

CAD仿真(选作)

二端口网络最大功率传输匹配

双端同时共轭匹配,则可获得最大功率增益



$$Y_S^* = Y_{in}(Y, Y_L)$$



$$Y_L^* = Y_{out}(Y, Y_S)$$

李国林 电子电路与系统基础

$$k = \frac{2ReY_{11}ReY_{22} - Re(Y_{12}Y_{21})}{|Y_{12}Y_{21}|} > 1$$
 罗莱特稳定性系数

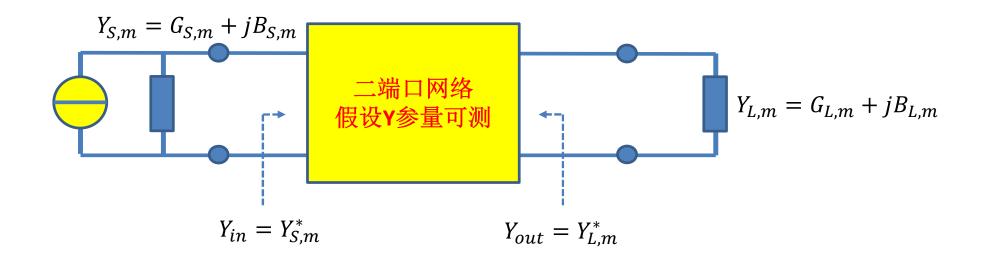
$$Y_{S,m} = \frac{|Y_{12}Y_{21}|}{2ReY_{22}}\sqrt{k^2 - 1} + j\left(\frac{Im(Y_{12}Y_{21})}{2ReY_{22}} - ImY_{11}\right)$$

$$Y_{L,m} = \frac{|Y_{12}Y_{21}|}{2ReY_{11}} \sqrt{k^2 - 1} + j \left(\frac{Im(Y_{12}Y_{21})}{2ReY_{11}} - ImY_{22} \right)$$

双端共轭匹配阻抗

最大功率增益

假设罗莱特稳定性系数大于1,则存在双共轭匹配阻抗,则可获得最大功率增益



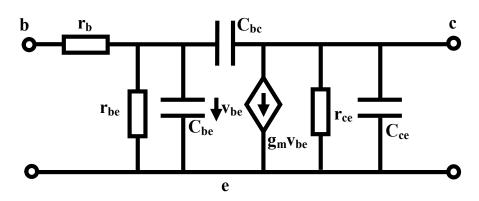
$$G_{p,max} = MAG = \left| \frac{Y_{21}}{Y_{12}} \right| \left(k - \sqrt{k^2 - 1} \right)$$

$$G_T = \frac{P_L}{P_{S,max}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left| \dot{V}_L \right|^2 G_L}{\frac{1}{2} \left| \dot{I}_S \right|^2}$$

上述结论凭兴趣可自行推导, 但不做任何要求

某BJT晶体管高频电路模型

$$r_b = 300\Omega \qquad C_{bc} = 5.6 fF$$



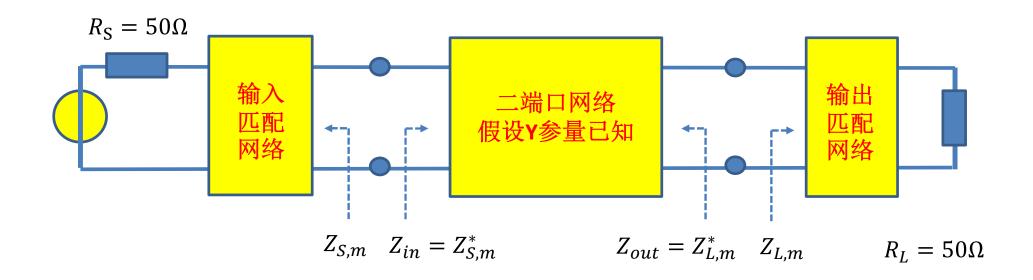
$$C_{be} = 0.4 pF$$
 $C_{ce} = 10.5 fF$ $r_{be} = 2.6 k\Omega$ $r_{ce} = 20 k\Omega$

选作:

1/分析(仿真获取)该电路在10MHz频点上的Y参量 2/进而(matlab编程)获得双共轭匹配导纳/阻抗

$$Z_{S,m} = 1/Y_{S,m}$$
 $Z_{L,m} = 1/Y_{L,m}$

设计两个匹配网络



3/设计两个匹配网络

4/仿真确认10MHz频点上的功率增益确实是MAG(符合理论计算)

$$G_{p,max} = MAG = \left| \frac{Y_{21}}{Y_{12}} \right| \left(k - \sqrt{k^2 - 1} \right)$$

有兴趣可以从单频点拓展到全频带,考察最大功率增益情况(考察非绝对稳定区是否形成正弦振荡),见附录16和10.4节或者从库中找一个晶体管,测量其Y参量,设计其最大功率增益匹配网络